Quiz 7 Chapter 7 The Presidency  
  
1. The U.S. Constitution does not formally require that a president be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. a natural-born citizen   
b. 35 years of age or older   
c. a college-educated male   
d. a resident of the United States for at least 14 years   
e. nominated by a political party   
  
2. Which of the following limits the president to a maximum of two elected terms?   
a. Article II of the Constitution   
b. the Twenty-Second Amendment   
c. the Twenty-First Amendment   
d. the Seventeenth Amendment   
e. there is no limit   
  
3. ​How many presidents have been removed from office after conviction by the senate?   
a. ​zero   
b. ​one   
c. ​two   
d. ​three   
e. ​four   
  
4. As the first president of the United States, George Washington is often credited with establishing many presidential standards and precedents that are still in effect today. Which of the following is not one of Washington’s precedents?   
a. He avoided entrapments of royalty by rejecting references such as “Your Majesty.”   
b. He established a global military presence by basing American military personnel in volatile foreign arenas.   
c. He consulted often with other branches of government, especially Congress.   
d. He established the influence of the executive in crafting public policy.   
e. He established and preferred the reference of “Mr. President.”   
  
5. James Monroe, president from 1817 to 1825, was the first to assume a strong foreign policy. His famous “Monroe Doctrine” declared that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. the United States would regard as an “unfriendly act” any attempt by a European nation to intervene on the American continent   
b. the United States had an inherent right to stop foreign navies on the high seas   
c. the United States would be aggressive in invading foreign countries that resisted its trade policies   
d. the United States had a moral obligation to serve as a sort of global police force   
e. democracy was the dominant form of government and should be heavily impressed on weaker nations   
  
6. As president, Abraham Lincoln thrived due to a rare combination of factors. Seen in retrospect as an endearing historical figure, Lincoln was nonetheless an aggressive politician. Which of the following was not one of the actions taken by Lincoln?   
a. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus.   
b. He spent U.S. Treasury funds without approval of Congress.   
c. He ordered a military blockade of southern ports while Congress was in recess.   
d. He ordered the states to provide 75,000 soldiers for battle.   
e. He encouraged and nurtured a cooperative relationship between the executive and legislative branches.   
  
7. As president, Theodore Roosevelt has many credits. Which of the following is not an achievement of his term of office?   
a. He encouraged a revolution in Panama.   
b. He initiated building of the Panama Canal.   
c. He aggressively pursued an interventionist stance in Europe that led to World War I.   
d. He won a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating a war settlement between Japan and Russia.   
e. He sent the nation’s naval fleet around the world as a demonstration of American military authority.   
  
8. Theodore Roosevelt was a proactive and forceful president. Building on the Monroe Doctrine from 80 years earlier, he developed the “Roosevelt Corollary,” which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. created an isolationist stance whereby American military forces were not allowed to leave the borders of the United States   
b. created an alliance of all English-speaking nations   
c. formed an alliance of nations against the developing Empire of Japan   
d. declared that the United States would serve as a police power to maintain stability in the Western Hemisphere by opposing European interference in Latin America.   
e. launched a preemptive attack on Cuba and began the Spanish–American War.   
  
9. President Franklin Roosevelt’s “New Deal” policies did not include which of the following?   
a. creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to protect deposits in commercial banks during the Great Depression   
b. creation of federal jobs by hiring the Depression-era unemployed to perform various public works   
c. creation of a social security program that provided old-age benefits   
d. creation of free trade zones with Mexico and Canada   
e. creation of unemployment insurance benefits   
  
10. The twentieth century brought about significant changes in the presidency as evidenced by Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt, just in the first half of the century. The “imperial presidency” is often noted as having taken root during this era. What is meant by this term?   
a. The president becomes a dictator and takes total control of the government.   
b. The president assumes powers to act independently of Congress under certain circumstances and to make significant decisions related to national security.   
c. The office of president comes to be viewed as royalty with all its trappings.   
d. The sons of presidents also assume the position, thus creating a de facto aristocracy.   
e. The president becomes the uncontested leader of the free world.   
  
11. Which president is not named on the C-SPAN or the Wall Street Journal poll as one of the “10 Greatest Presidents?”   
a. Wilson   
b. Polk   
c. Pierce   
d. Jefferson   
e. Jackson   
  
12. In the 1960s, President Lyndon Johnson attempted to resurrect the successes of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal initiatives by implementing more than 60 social reform measures, including Medicare and Medicaid, federal aid for education, and voting rights for African Americans. Collectively, these reforms came to be known as Johnson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. Great Society   
b. Second New Deal   
c. Square Deal   
d. New World   
e. Corollary   
  
13. Reagan is credited with all of the following, EXCEPT​ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. ​bringing about the fall of communist regimes in Europe   
b. ​the breakup of the USSR   
c. ​legislative success with a divided-party government   
d. ​being a “great communicator”   
e. ​balancing the budget   
  
14. Article II of the U.S. Constitution lists four express powers of the president. Which of the following is not one of the express powers?   
a. commander-in-chief of the armed forces   
b. power to grant reprieves or pardons   
c. power to make treaties   
d. power to declare war   
e. power to appoint federal judges and justices   
  
15. As head of state, the president has the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. ​approve treaties   
b. ​appoint federal judges   
c. ​meet directly with foreign heads of state   
d. ​help set the lawmaking agenda for Congress   
e. ​grant reprieves and pardons   
  
16. In Myers v. United States (1926) the U.S. Supreme Court addressed the issue of a president’s power to remove an appointed official from office. In the case of Cabinet members such as secretary of state, what power does the president have in removing him or her from office?   
a. The president may not remove an appointee without Congressional approval.   
b. The U.S. Senate confirmed the appointment and has sole power to remove the appointee.   
c. Though the U.S. Senate must confirm the original appointment, the president has the power to remove such an appointee without Congressional approval.   
d. The appointee may not be removed from office without a hearing before the Supreme Court.   
e. The president has no discretion in removing the appointee.   
  
17. Article II of the U.S. Constitution requires that the president will each year advise the Congress about the condition of the nation. This constitutional requirement is now a formal speech before Congress and is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
a. the Annual Performance Review   
b. the State of the Union address   
c. the Appeal to the Nation   
d. Review of Congress   
e. Face the Nation   
  
18. A “signing statement” may be used for which of the following purposes?   
a. to express the intent of the president to ignore a law   
b. as a means of the president to undermine a law, short of a veto   
c. as a statement that the executive branch will construe an act in a manner consistent with the president’s own views   
d. to express the intent of the president to ignore a law, as a means of the president to undermine a law, short of a veto, and as a statement that the executive branch will construe an act in a manner consistent with the president’s own views   
e. None of these choices is correct.   
  
19. Since the end of World War II, presidents have acted much more independently in committing American troops to combat situations. In 1973, Congress attempted to severely limit the power of the president to deploy troops without Congressional approval. Then-president Nixon vetoed the legislation, but his veto was overridden. What was this legislation called?   
a. Monroe Doctrine   
b. North Atlantic Treaty Alliance   
c. Presidential Control Act   
d. War Powers Resolution   
e. Pentagon Papers   
  
20. Presidents frequently issue rules and regulations that carry the force of law, ranging from orders to the armed forces to designation of public lands. Such actions, once thought to be unconstitutional, are called   
a. civil prosecution   
b. executive orders   
c. diplomacy   
d. enforcement prerogative   
e. executive negotiation 